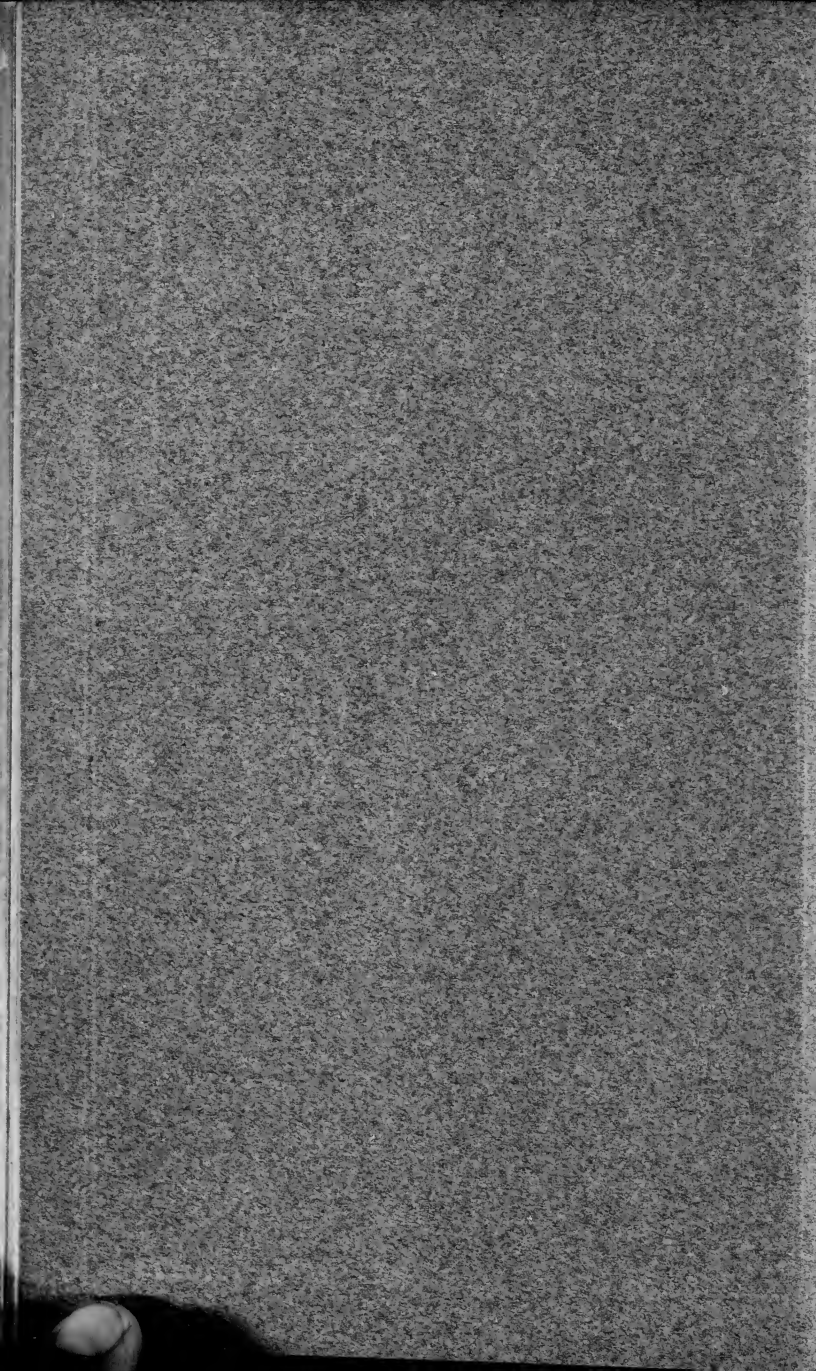


ANNUAL REPORTS OF  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND  
LIBRARIAN OF THE PUBLIC  
LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT  
OF COLUMBIA - - - - 1925



TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
BOARD OF TRUSTEES  
AND  
TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
LIBRARIAN OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY  
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDED JUNE 30

1925



WASHINGTON  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
1925

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<sup>1</sup> The president is ex officio a member of all committees.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

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WASHINGTON, *October 8, 1925.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The act of Congress creating the Public Library requires the library trustees to report annually to the commissioners relative to their management of the library. In fulfillment of that obligation the library trustees offer as such report the full report made to them by their chief administrative officer, the public librarian.

This report records the forward steps made by the library during the year, in which we take pride, but it also records some other steps that simply "mark time," instead of the steps that ought to have been taken forward and would have been, had the necessary appropriations been supplied.

The librarian's report as a whole is commended to the careful consideration of the commissioners. In particular we would call attention to a few points made in that report.

### ENCOURAGING FEATURES

Among the encouraging features are the following:

1. The fine Mount Pleasant Branch Library has been opened and is being used by such throngs of readers as to tax the resources of staff and book stock. This is a matter of congratulation because of the service it is now rendering to its large constituency, and especially by reason of the fact that since Washington is so poorly supplied with branch libraries the opening of such a branch is a long step forward.

2. Appropriations for stocking the Mount Pleasant branch amounting to \$40,000, in the deficiency bill and in the coming year's regular appropriation, were secured. Appropriations were also secured in the deficiency bill for much needed building repairs and maintenance and for equipping two branch library rooms in school buildings to be opened later, when Congress provides funds for service, books, and maintenance.

3. The new Citizens' Advisory Council has given such evidence of its interest in the library as to offer encouragement of more rapid progress in future through its help in securing appropriations.

4. The operation of the classification act brought increased salaries to practically the entire staff at the beginning of the year under review. The Mount Pleasant branch staff was likewise allocated to salary grades as recommended. The librarian points to the record of intelligent, faithful and devoted service of his staff, and especially commends the way in which the staff, though insufficient in numbers.

rose to the need for hard and fast work in preparing the books for the opening of the Mount Pleasant branch. The librarian likewise points to the fine record of efficiency ratings made by the staff and their showing in intelligence tests given by the American Library Association's committee on the classification of library personnel.

### DISCOURAGING FEATURES

Not so encouraging are the following:

1. Although the Mount Pleasant branch is open, yet this applies only to the first floor, where only adults, including high school pupils, are admitted. The beautiful second floor, designed for children, must remain closed until Congress votes the appropriations to furnish the staff needed to minister to the large juvenile population of the neighborhood, who are waiting with pathetic interest for the opening of their library. They ought not to be compelled to wait for more than an entire year after the branch has been opened.

2. Although the estimates for the current year, as approved by the Budget Bureau, carried provision for staffs and books for branch libraries in certain public schools, as so long urged by the library trustees and school board in accordance with the plan approved by successive Boards of District Commissioners, the appropriations were denied and the putting of the plan into effect was again postponed.

3. Although the library has gone forward in the opening of one new branch and in other ways, yet the main organization has not been properly strengthened, the central library and branches must continue to close every Wednesday at 3 p. m. and abridge service in other ways because of insufficiency of appropriations.

4. Although the library staff is so intelligent, faithful, and efficient, the library's appropriations for salaries are too meager to give at the beginning of the new fiscal year any salary promotions such as the employees have earned and such as practically all other Government organizations are able to grant.

### REMEDIES RECOMMENDED

Because of their bearing on the foregoing points to which the library trustees have called attention, the following further points are also made:

(a) The librarian's table of municipal library expenditures, book circulations, and branch library provision, which has annually been prepared by him for use with congressional appropriation committees and printed in our annual reports, shows that Washington in public-library provision ranks among the 36 American cities above 200,000 population nearly at the bottom in books circulated and in per capita book circulation. This, of course, results from the fact that our library expenditures and our branch library provision are far below normal.

(b) The library estimates for 1927 as approved by the library trustees and filed with the District Commissioners and the five-year program for the development and extension of the library adopted in principle by the library trustees point the way that must be followed, unless Washington in the matter of public-library provision is to remain hopelessly in the rear of American cities of its class.

(c) Another means to the end of improving the library's condition and aiding it to make more rapid progress is to be found in securing the enactment by Congress of the amendments in the library's organic act as printed in our report for 1924. We urge the commissioners to adopt these proposed amendments as their own and to add them to their approved list of measures of proposed legislation to be submitted to Congress at the opening of the next session. We ask the vigorous and helpful cooperation of the commissioners in securing the enactment of these amendments.

In the absence from the country of President Theodore W. Noyes, I have the honor to offer this report on behalf of the board of library trustees.

Respectfully submitted.

WENDELL P. STAFFORD,  
*Vice President Library Trustees.*

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

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WASHINGTON, *July 18, 1925.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my report on the work of the Public Library for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925.

A year ago it was necessary to omit the reports of the chiefs of divisions of the library service in order to bring the cost of printing the report within the Public Library's allotment. This year these departmental reports are restored, and make, with my own comments on matters of general library administration, the main body of this report.

The principal statistical facts about the library's resources, services rendered, and finances are summarized in a table arranged according to the American Library Association's approved form (pp. 15-17).

The table of municipal library expenditures, book circulations, and branch library provision in American cities above 200,000 population as compared with Washington appears (p. 17), as similar tables have appeared in these reports since 1911. These tables have been compiled during all these years primarily for the purpose of answering questions raised at hearings before congressional appropriation committees. Their utility has, however, frequently been recognized outside of Washington. The 1924 table was drawn upon by Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson in his *Reasonable Budgets for Public Libraries* recently published by the American Library Association and was reprinted in rearranged form by the Louisville Free Public Library as the basis for its campaign for an increased budget.

The treasurer's report, covering the funds under the supervision of the library trustees, will be found on pages 18-19.

### FORWARD STEPS OF THE YEAR

The events of the year of greatest significance in the library's progress are the following:

1. The Mount Pleasant Branch Library was opened with formal exercises on May 15. Inasmuch as Washington stands next to the bottom on the list of American cities above 200,000 population in the matter of branch-library provision the opening of any new branch here is a matter for congratulation. It is, however, believed that this is one of the finest branch-library buildings in the country. Conveniently located in the center of a populous section of the city, its resources have been largely used by crowds of eager readers during the six weeks of the fiscal year since it has been opened.



To have such a branch library in operation is indeed a big forward step.

2. Appropriations amounting to \$40,000 were secured for the stocking of the Mount Pleasant Branch Library with books, \$15,000 in the deficiency bill for the year just closed, and \$25,000 in the coming year's appropriation bill. The deficiency bill also carried \$1,750 for shelving, tables, chairs, and other equipment for branch-library rooms in two colored schools, the Deanwood School and (probably) the Randall Junior High School. This would seem to be one step forward in the direction of actually having branch libraries in certain school buildings. In this same bill the library also secured \$8,900 for much-needed repairs to library buildings and \$1,000 additional for maintenance expenses.

3. The creation by the joint action of the District Commissioners and the Federation of Citizen's Associations of a Citizen's Advisory Council is also of significance to the library as marking the setting up in nonvoting Washington of an unofficial, but it is hoped influential, body representative of various sections of the city to advise the commissioners on the District's budget. As many of these sections need branch libraries the advisory council is likely to be helpful in securing them. The council gave a most sympathetic hearing to the presentation of the library's budgetary needs. Members expressed themselves strongly that library appropriations should be increased; in particular that our force should be so increased that the Wednesday closing of all libraries at 3 p. m. may be discontinued.

4. The library circulated into Washington homes and offices 1,092,533 volumes and 112,653 mounted pictures, or 1,205,186 pieces, as compared with a total of 1,235,481 pieces in the previous fiscal year, consisting of 1,136,222 volumes and 99,259 mounted pictures. Many library services can not be expressed by statistics; some of them are summarized in the succeeding departmental reports.

### MARK-TIME STEPS OF THE YEAR

Over against the forward steps of the year are to be set certain steps that have not yet been taken toward the goal of giving library service to the entire population of the District:

1. The Mount Pleasant branch is open, it is true, but only the first floor to adults including high-school pupils; not the second floor, already fitted up for children. The very large use made of the branch by adults has fully justified the decision not to attempt to open the children's room until the staff shall have been increased as originally recommended. It is believed that the community sentiment is so much enlisted that the increased appropriations needed will be secured from Congress. An effort will be made to secure such an appropriation in a deficiency bill, to be available soon after Congress convenes, thus obviating the necessity of postponing service to children for more than a year after the branch library has been opened.

2. The estimates for the current year as approved by the Budget Bureau carried provision for staffs and books for branch libraries in the Eastern High School and the Bell and Deanwood Schools, in accordance with the plan long since agreed upon by the library

trustees and school board and approved by successive Boards of District Commissioners. The appropriations were not granted.

3. Although the library is fortunately able to open a new branch and thus extend its service, the main organization has not been strengthened, except to the extent of four new assistants, an altogether insufficient number. The constant natural growth of every line of activity of the main library during several years, in addition to the work involved in the purchase and cataloguing of books for new branches, has never been met by a corresponding increase in staff. In order to avoid a breakdown of service the trustees have for several years authorized the employment of assistants from the desk fund (fine money), but even so have not been able to avoid the closing of the main library and branches every Wednesday at 3 p. m. In turn this has almost exhausted a fund sorely needed for books, in view of the rising costs of books and the need for extensive duplication of an increasing number of titles. Efforts have likewise been unsuccessful to secure increased appropriations for maintenance, particularly for much needed typewriters, filing cases, desks, chairs, and similar equipment, and to resume the publication of the monthly bulletins of new accessions.

#### CIRCULATION AND INFORMATION SERVICE

Registration statistics show that 19,483 applicants were registered during the year, making the number of cards in force 61,076, an increase of 1,383. Special privilege cards were issued to 449 teachers, making the total 1,314; 187 strangers availed themselves of the use of the library by making deposits of \$5 each.

The volumes lent for home use numbered 1,092,533, a decrease of 43,690. The Mount Pleasant branch, open from May 16 to June 30, circulated 15,684 volumes. The circulation administered by the adult circulation department (including branches, stations, etc.) numbered 521,140 volumes and 112,653 mounted pictures. There are no definite figures to indicate the thousands of questions answered at the information desk where more than one-half of library questions are received. More staggered hours made it possible to give the sub-professional assistants regular hours at this desk during the busy season. They assumed the instruction of readers in the use of the card catalogue and secured much of the material from the stacks which required searching. The relief afforded to regular assistants allowed them more time to give attention to the particular needs of individuals. (From the report of Grace B. Finney, chief, circulation department).

#### BRANCH LIBRARY SERVICE

*Takoma Park.*—With a book collection of 8,643 volumes, the branch circulated 51,363 volumes, an increase of 1,974 over the previous year. The number of cardholders is 2,834. The population of Takoma is growing, so that further increases in registration, circulation, and reference work may be expected. The Takoma Park News has again devoted much space to library items, giving hours of opening, special notices, and lists of new books received. The radio book reviews given by the League of American Pen Women over WRC have been reflected in the demand for new books.

Book talks were given before several clubs by the branch librarian. The Takoma Park School has continued to use the library for two coaching classes. Instruction in the use of the library was given by the branch librarian to grade 8 of the school. There were 230 meetings held in the library with a total attendance of 5,716.

*Southeastern.*—The branch has spent a most satisfactory year of progress and grows in usefulness as its book collection increases. This now numbers more than 10,000 volumes and with expected additions promises to become an adequate basic collection. The close contact with teachers and school classes has been an inspiration. During school hours, teachers of the Hine Junior High School with their classes have visited the library regularly to consult material on vocational training.

*Mount Pleasant.*—In the six weeks since the opening of the branch, during most of which the weather has been very hot, the circulation and registration, particularly at night, have been unexpectedly large, and the intimate, friendly use made of the reading rooms by the branch's neighbors immediately gave warning of the impossibility of trying in any way to serve children in the adult library. The library's experience at this branch is the same as after the opening of each of the two earlier branches—the clientele is practically made up of new borrowers. Instead of cutting heavily into the patronage of the main library, the branch has opened up new territory. Individual lists of many sorts are being asked for. The branch is being used by outside librarians and trustees as a place to inspect certain architectural features and types of equipment.

(From the reports of branch librarians: Rebecca P. Warner, Takoma Park; Frances S. Osborne, Southeastern; Margery Quigley, Mount Pleasant.)

## DEPOSIT STATIONS AND HIGH SCHOOLS

The stations and high schools division reports a circulation of 77,538 volumes. There were 10,201 books sent to 9 deposit stations and 18 public and parochial high schools, normal schools, and colleges. The high-school librarians have shown a fine spirit of cooperation and appreciation and have circulated 39,457 volumes. The books used for reference numbered 20,543 volumes. The department stores, functioning under the supervision of their respective educational departments, have their books carefully selected by their librarians. The crowds of children at the social settlements keep the librarians busy receiving and issuing books with no time left for individual work with adults and high-school pupils who use the stations in large numbers. The librarians of the stations in two Government offices have submitted smaller circulation figures but they have been able to do more individual work. The books have been especially helpful to those who attend the various night schools.

At one time during the year it seemed likely that the library station conducted the last five years at the E. V. Brown School would be closed. During all this time the citizens' association of Chevy Chase has maintained the station, since it has been impossible to secure an appropriation for such maintenance. The Home and

School Association came to the aid of the citizens' association so that the continuance of the station for another year is assured. The station has a trained librarian and has always done fine work and meets a real need. The pioneer station supported by the Young Men Christian Association was discontinued owing to lack of funds to pay a trained librarian. (From the report of Cornelia S. Charles, supervisor of stations and high schools.)

### REFERENCE DIVISION

Requests for information on all except technical and industrial subjects are brought to the reference room. The proportion of students, both high school and college, young and mature, is large. Teachers, club women, authors, lawyers, religious workers, home makers, persons with hobbies, those who are using books to get a finer and broader outlook on life, casual readers, have all turned to the reference room for help. In any report on reference work statistics are less satisfactory than descriptions, but they have a value in showing the amount of work done. During the past year 9,277 questions were recorded, including 761 telephone calls. A few of the questions answered: A list of cities in Maryland and Virginia having the commission form of government; the name of the colored boy who held Booth's horse on the night of Lincoln's assassination; information about the use of the electric chair; experience of other cities with bathing beaches on rivers and the pollution of streams used for bathing; references on the use of shells in decoration; suggestions of books for discussion at a women's club next winter. One young woman wanted advice on how she could get a high-school education which she found she so much needed. No formal program of adult education is being carried on, but help is often given to persons who wish to do serious reading to supplement formal education or to take its place. (From the report of Emma Hance, director of reference work.)

### INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

The industrial division records an increase of 1,504 in circulation of books and magazines and reports a noticeable increase in inquiries for assistance. No class of books has had wider use than books on science, particularly those written in the more popular style. The efforts of Doctor Slosson, Doctor Millikan, and others to popularize by using nontechnical language is bearing fruit. Business literature, because of its excellence, still holds the prominent place to which it climbed a few years ago. Agriculture and gardening seem to have a steady demand that fluctuates more or less with the change of seasons.

A few examples of very practical help: The assistant steward of the New Willard Hotel was helped in his work of food controller and calculator, and passed on the information to six men under him. The advertising agent of an ice cream manufacturer was assisted in getting ideas for starting a house organ for his firm. The new sales manager of Peoples Drug Stores, in extending activities is organizing a mail-order department. The trade catalogue collection has given him ideas in getting out a catalogue. (From the report of Ruth H. Todd, chief, industrial division.)

**CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT**

The children's department, including the central and branch children's rooms and the schools division, but excluding the juvenile work of the travelling libraries division, shows a circulation of 536,906 volumes. This is slightly over 49 per cent of the total library circulation and with the entire juvenile circulation would be half the grand total. The department has developed as far as it can with the present personnel, equipment, and available space. Spreading the work out to greater quantity will seriously affect its quality.

The statistics of the yearly expenditures of the District of Columbia show that 10.9 per cent of the total funds of the District were spent for charities and corrections, while only 0.7 per cent was spent on libraries. Since modern study is showing the effect of work and constructive thinking on character and productivity, it is interesting to speculate on the effect an increase of expenditure for children's reading would have on the expenditures necessary for charities and corrections entirely aside from the effect on individual readers. There is no computing what could be done by the library for the children of Washington with appropriations commensurate with the task. The value of the work has been tested in many ways. The reports of parents and teachers show not only a raising of the mental ability of the child but also the character effect of good reading. (From the report of Louise P. Latimer, director, work with children.)

**SCHOOLS DIVISION**

The schools division reports a circulation of 295,486 volumes from 61,987 volumes sent to 602 classrooms in 133 schools. Classroom library work has become firmly established with the graded school teachers, and all junior high schools have had collections during the year with the exception of the Hine Junior High School, which is cared for through the Southeastern branch located directly opposite it.

Thought in educational circles is crystallizing into conviction that there are no few books "every child should know," but that the important point is to teach him to love reading and to read widely. To be most effective the classroom library should be as large as possible, the books varied in appeal, alluring in style, subject matter, and physical make-up. Through the library plan classrooms upon request are supplied with just such book collections. Each set is carefully chosen to correspond to the age and special interests of the class making application, the number of books furnished corresponding to the number of pupils. The recalling of these books at the end of a two-month period with the privilege of requesting further service makes it possible that during the year pupils of one class shall be exposed to 120 to 200 tales of adventure, imagination, history, poetry, and science, in addition to the basic and supplementary books furnished through the school system. (From the report of M. Ethel Bubb, supervisor, work with schools.)

## PICTURE DIVISION AND EXHIBITIONS

The circulation of 112,653 mounted pictures is the largest in the history of the library, and shows an increase of 13,394 over the previous year. This circulation is from sets sent to 937 teachers in public schools of all grades, private and Sunday schools, and three colleges. It also includes circulation to clubs and individuals. The division feels proud of the quality of the increased reference work as well as of the number of mounts circulated. Requests for magazine, newspaper, and book illustrations, and materials for commercial purposes were numerous. Cooperation with the group of nature teachers in the public schools has made another interesting problem. With the course of study furnished by the head of the nature-study group as a guide, all material on each subject has been fully developed.

Exhibits of books and pictures were held frequently. The innovation of displaying material other than pictures, but pertinent to the subjects represented proved a great success. For drama week models of the old Globe and Swan theaters, the traveling mystery and miracle platform, and a modern stage, equipped with miniature actors giving a scene from the Odyssey, were borrowed and placed in a glass case in the lobby and attracted much attention. (From the report of Grace B. Finney, in charge of picture collection and exhibits.)

## ACCESSIONS—PURCHASES AND GIFTS

Each year the work of the order and accessions division increases, but the past year's increase was mainly in connection with the stocking of the Mount Pleasant branch. Accessions numbered 26,422 volumes, of which 22,696 volumes were purchased at an average cost of \$1.53 a volume. The withdrawals numbered 11,442 volumes. At the end of the year the library had 271,495 volumes. Much useful material comes through gifts. An outstanding gift was a large and valuable collection bequeathed by the late Alvey Augustus Adee, Second Assistant Secretary of State. The much appreciated annual gift of review copies of new books was received from the Evening Star. For the past two years two visits a week have been made to the Library of Congress for the selection of copyright transfers; 1,687 volumes were received last year, an increase of 237 over the preceding year. (From the report of Edith W. Moore, chief, order and accessions division.)

## CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT

The catalogue department reports a full calendar of interesting and intensive work, including the special preparation in limited time of books for the Mount Pleasant branch. There were 27,283 volumes classified, shelf listed, and catalogued; of these 3,318 were new titles and parts of books catalogued; 23,465 were replacements, duplicates, and added periodicals, annuals and incomplete sets. Statistics of card records show 50,991 new cards added to the central and branch catalogues, 10,237 revised, and 8,018 discarded.

Among the important accessions catalogued was a fine collection of music scores. The music accessions now total 2,350, including books about music as well as scores.

The library, among other representative libraries, is cooperating with the Library of Congress in checking up the "National Union List of Serials" compiled by the H. W. Wilson Co. A more extensive bibliography is being prepared on cards of all permanent material in serial form not included in the union list. This will be incorporated in the files of the Library of Congress. (From the report of Julia H. Laskey, chief, catalogue department.)

### BOOKBINDING

There have been 5,936 volumes bound and 20,453 books, magazines, pamphlets, etc., handled as various types of work in the library bindery. In addition 2,497 volumes were rebound by an outside binder. An average of 3,000 volumes a month are sent to the binding department. Many of these are problems aside from their physical condition, being old or inferior editions, out of date publications giving misinformation, or unattractive and unused volumes that do not add to the value of the collection. Elimination is constantly but cautiously going on to maintain the standard of library resources.

The bindery employees have been brought within the provisions of the civil employees' retirement law during the year.

The pressure to stretch the binding dollar comes from all sides, but the continuous hard usage of library books makes the use of inferior materials a financial loss in the end, so the emphasis must be placed on doing library binding in a substantial manner. (From the report of Elizabeth P. Gray, curator of collection and supervisor of binding.)

### STAFF CLASSIFICATION AND EFFICIENCY

The year has seen progress in the operation of the classification act of 1923 as it affects the library service. Although the Mount Pleasant Branch Library starts off with too small a staff, yet the salaries as approved by the Personnel Classification Board are in accordance with those recommended and such as to make it possible to recruit an educated, trained, professional staff. Inasmuch as the salaries of some of the principal administrative positions in the main organization are actually and by comparison with the Mount Pleasant salaries too low, it is hoped and expected that in the interest of justice and consistency in due course these positions will be reallocated. The reallocation of library positions during the year has applied chiefly to a few positions in lower grades, but happily has included the raising of the position of the librarian's secretary (chief clerk) one grade.

As a part of the library's cooperation with the work of the committee on the classification of library personnel of the American Library Association, the Army alpha intelligence tests were given to a large part of the staff by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, with the result that the staff was found to rank high in abstract intelligence. It was not unexpected, therefore, that the

efficiency ratings of the library staff for the six-months period ended May 15 made in accordance with the regulations of the Personnel Classification Board, should show that of the 112 employees rated, 15 stood above 90 per cent and nearly two-thirds of the staff stood above 80 per cent. The knowledge of these virtues must, however, be the only present reward. Although the Bureau of Efficiency announces that the attainment of an efficiency rating of 70 per cent or over makes an employee eligible to the second step in a classification grade, not a single employee of the library can at the beginning of the year be promoted above the minimum of his or her grade, simply because the appropriation for salaries is insufficient to make such promotions.

From a total staff of 124 (exclusive of 5 in the bindery, but inclusive of employments from the desk fund and on the temporary roll) there were 31 resignations; 12 from the professional, sub-professional, and clerical staff, 16 from the messenger and page force, and 3 from the building force. The turnover of 25 per cent is lower than a year ago, but is still too high for the most efficient operation of the library.

The librarian desires to record his recognition of the intelligent, faithful, devoted service of the staff. Although this is in evidence all the year round and every year, it was brought out most markedly during the period of purchase and preparation of books for the Mount Pleasant branch. The \$15,000 granted in the deficiency bill for the purchase of such books was not available till March 5; the date of May 15 was set for the opening of the branch. All concerned entered with enthusiasm into the task of selecting, ordering, accessioning, cataloguing, shelf listing, marking, carding, and pocketing these books. That the branch library opened on schedule with more than 11,000 books on its shelves was the result of good team work.

The midwinter council meeting of the American Library Association held at Chicago in January was attended by the librarian. The annual conference of the national association held in Seattle in July was attended by Clara W. Herbert, assistant librarian, Emma Hance, director of reference work, and Mildred A. Page of the Takoma Park branch. The librarian has continued his service as chairman of the committee on civil service relations of the American Library Association and as a member of the association's committees on the classification of library personnel and on legislation. He has likewise continued his service on the national library commission of the Boy Scouts of America and also on the national council of that organization. Miss Herbert, the assistant librarian, is president of the District of Columbia Library Association. Margery Quigley, branch librarian of the Mount Pleasant branch, was president of the New York Library Association when appointed and presided at its annual meeting at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, in June. Mary H. Clark, of the Mount Pleasant branch staff, also attended the New York Library Association meeting at Poughkeepsie. Miss Quigley is a member of the committees on work with the foreign born and on publicity of the American Library Association. Ethel Bubb, supervisor of school work, served as treasurer of the children's section of the American Library Association. Louise P. Latimer, director of children's work, wrote three lectures on school and extension work



for the course in children's librarianship conducted by Mrs. Walker in the American Correspondence School of Librarianship.

### MUNICIPAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES AND SERVICE

The table of municipal library expenditures, book circulations, and branch library provision published in the 1924 report showed that the average expenditures of American cities above 200,000 population on their public libraries have been 66.6 cents per capita as against 34.4 cents for Washington. Among the cities spending more than the \$1 minimum recommended by the American Library Association were Cleveland, \$1.27 per capita; Boston, \$1.20; Detroit, \$1.08; Newark, \$1.03; and Portland, \$1.03. Among those approaching \$1 per capita were Pittsburgh, 97 cents; Minneapolis, 89 cents; Providence, 88 cents; Seattle, 87 cents; and Indianapolis, 87 cents. The Louisville Free Public Library's rearrangement of this table, already referred to, ranks the 35 cities above 200,000 population on the various points included. It appears that Washington as compared with the municipal libraries in these 34 other places stands seventeenth in population, that is about midway; twenty-seventh in total expenditures, and thirty-second in per capita expenditures for public library purposes, or near the bottom; twenty-fifth in number of volumes circulated and nineteenth in expenditures per volume circulated. Washington ranks twenty-ninth in number of books circulated per capita and thirty-fourth (or next to the bottom) in number of branch libraries. These rankings make anything but a favorable showing. That the library ranks low in total number of books circulated and low in per capita circulation results of course from the fact that our expenditures and branch library provision are abnormally low.

At the time of the writing of this report the table giving comparative figures for 1924-25 is incomplete. This library's total and per capita expenditures for 1925 have been somewhat increased, the latter to 46.5 cents. It is, however, reasonable to expect that when the table is complete the average and most individual figures will be found to have increased elsewhere as well as here, so that Washington is still a long way in the rear of most progressive cities in its public library provision.

### ANNUAL ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1927

The library's appropriation for the fiscal year 1926 totals \$235,300. The estimates for 1927 as approved by the library trustees and filed with the District Commissioners total \$343,870. These estimates call for additional personnel for the central library and the two older branches to catch up with unmet demands including the work incident to large increases in book orders. They call for additional personnel for the Mount Pleasant branch to open the children's room there. They call for an increase in the appropriation for book binding. They call for replacement of worn-out equipment and repairs to buildings to make up for the fact that there has been practically no new equipment for several years. They design to provide a new elevator in the central library and the rebuilding of the present elevator. They propose the establishment of 7 branches in public school buildings, including the necessary staff, books,

equipment, and maintenance. A summary of these estimates will be found on page 20.

### FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

The success of the school authorities in securing the adoption by Congress of the five-year building and development program has tempted the Public Library which by act of Congress is declared to be "a supplement of the public educational system" of the District to propose a five-year development and extension program. The aims of such a program include the securing of adequate funds to make:

1. Repairs and improvements in buildings and equipment to meet the neglect of years.

2. Increases in staff to catch up with present demands, including the keeping of libraries open Wednesdays 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. and to cope with proposed expansion.

3. Improvement and extension of advisory and reference service: resumption of monthly bulletin and the publication of other reference helps.

4. Increases in number of separate branch library buildings in other populous neighborhoods.

5. Establishment of branches in certain public school buildings (white and colored) to serve less populous neighborhoods in conformity with the school building program.

This program, which has been adopted in principle by the library trustees, is given in tabular form on pages 20-21. Estimates to carry out the program will need to provide annual increases in staff, books, binding, and maintenance funds to meet natural increases in work.

The objectives for the fiscal year 1927 have already been summarized. For 1928 this program looks toward securing a site for a branch library in the northeast and for the establishment of seven more branches in public school buildings and the necessary books, staffs, and maintenance.

This program assumes that the Carnegie Corporation will continue to supply money for branch library buildings. This is, however, by no means certain. If not, then it will be necessary to ask Congress for appropriations for branch library buildings exactly as in the case of school buildings. In that case in 1928 also there should be secured an appropriation for the branch library building for the northeast.

For 1929 money for books, staff and maintenance for the Northeastern branch should be sought.

For 1930 an appropriation for a site for a branch in Georgetown should be made; also an appropriation for the building, if the Carnegie Corporation will not supply the funds. In that year also seven more branches in public school buildings should be provided for, including books, staff, and maintenance.

For 1931 the books, staff and maintenance for the Georgetown branch should be provided and an appropriation for a site for a Connecticut Avenue branch should be secured, perhaps near the Bureau of Standards.

Unless Washington in the matter of public library provision is to remain hopelessly in the rear of most American cities of its class some such program of library development here is necessary.

## LIBRARY LAW AMENDMENTS

In the 1924 annual report the library's organic act was printed with certain proposed amendments and the reasons in brief for asking Congress to enact the proposed revised law. These amendments are designed to make the powers and functions of the District Commissioners and the library trustees for the operation and extension of the library, now implicit in the law, explicit and somewhat broader, so that the library's charter may better correspond to present facts and conditions and make of the law a more modern charter of library progress.

It was decided by the library trustees to postpone till the coming session of Congress efforts to secure the enactment of these amendments. They have now asked the commissioners to adopt these proposed amendments as their own and to add them to their approved list of measures of proposed legislation, to be submitted to Congress at the opening of the session. They have also asked for the vigorous and helpful cooperation of the commissioners in securing their enactment.

It is believed that the enactment of the amended law, setting up as it does an enlarged conception of the library, will prove very helpful in securing from Congress the appropriations required for a program of library extension needed to make the Public Library worthy of the National Capital and adequate to serve its highly intelligent population.

This report records the twenty-first year of my service to the library trustees and the people of Washington, so that I have now "come of age" as Washington's public librarian. In addition to the continued joy of service that every year has brought to me, the past year is marked with a red letter. The library trustees and library staff gave on December 3, 1924, a public reception in honor of the completion of the first 20 years of my librarianship here. The kind things then said and done have given me lasting satisfaction; they will also give me courage and confidence to go forward.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian*.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

## APPENDIX TO LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

## LIBRARY STATISTICS—AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION FORM

Annual report for the year ended June 30, 1925.

Population served: 486,936 (Census Bureau estimate for July 1, 1924).

Terms of use: Free for lending and reference.

Total number of agencies: 173.

Consisting of: Central library, 1; branches, 3 (in their own buildings); colleges, 3; schools, 147 (1,670 collections sent to 602 classrooms in 133 schools); stations, 9; playgrounds, 1; summer camps, 6; miscellaneous, 3.

Number of days open during the year (central library): 341 (closed all Wednesdays, 3 p. m.; Saturdays, 1 p. m., June 13, through September 12; Sundays and holidays, July 1 through September 30, and March 4, 1925).

Hours open each week for lending (central library): 66.

Hours open each week for reading (central library): 72 (Sundays and holidays open 2 to 6 p. m. October 1, through June 30).

Number of staff: 129; library service, 107; janitor service, 17; bookbinders, 5.

*Book stock and use*

## BOOK STOCK

Number of volumes at beginning of year-----	256,515
Number of volumes added during year:	
By purchase-----	22,696
By gift or exchange-----	3,504
By binding-----	222
Total-----	282,937
Number of volumes lost or withdrawn-----	11,442
Total number at end of year-----	271,495
Of this number there are in reference department-----	20,598
Number of pamphlets received-----	4,438
Number of pictures, photographs, and prints added-----	3,161
Total number of pictures, photographs, and prints-----	59,326
Other additions (maps, 61; charts, 11)-----	72

Number of periodicals currently received: 561 titles, 895 copies; newspapers, 8.

Number of publications issued: Annual report only.

## USE OF COLLECTION

Number of volumes of fiction lent for home use (adult, 306,934; juvenile, 273,987)-----	580,921
Total number of volumes lent for home use (adult, 538,181; juvenile, 554,352)-----	1,092,533
Per cent of fiction of total volumes lent (adult, 57; juvenile, 50)---	53
Circulation per capita-----	2.24
Number of pictures, photographs, and prints lent for home use----	112,653

Number of persons using the library for reading and study: Large but not recorded.

## REGISTRATION

Number of borrowers registered during year (adult, 14,715; juvenile, 4,768)-----	19,483
Total number of registered borrowers-----	61,076
Registration period, 3 years.	
Per cent registered borrowers of population served-----	12.5

*Finance*

Receipts from—	
Congressional appropriations-----	\$213,683.69
Invested funds-----	100.00
Fines and sale of publications-----	11,201.25
Duplicate pay collections-----	1,141.70
Gifts-----	253.40
Interest on deposits-----	6.00
Other sources-----	90.40
Unexpended balance from previous year-----	527.88

Grand total-----	227,004.32
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## Payments for maintenance:

## Library operating expenses—

Librarians' salaries-----	136,185.48
Books-----	34,829.58
Periodicals-----	2,424.72
Binding-----	9,098.20
Supplies, stationery, printing, etc-----	3,367.71
Furniture, equipment, etc-----	2,733.90
Telephone, postage, freight, express-----	1,648.95
Other items-----	1,444.56

Total-----	191,733.10
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## Payments for maintenance—Continued.

## Building maintenance expenses—

Janitors, mechanics, wages, etc-----	\$17,420.00
Cleaning supplies and equipment-----	1,773.77
Building repairs and minor alterations-----	9,145.00
Heat and light-----	5,489.00
Other items-----	947.55

Total ----- \$34,775.32

Total maintenance expenses----- 226,508.42

Maintenance expenditure per volume of circulation----- \$0.207

Maintenance expenditure per capita----- \$0.465

*Municipal library expenditures and circulations per capita, 1924 or 1925*

[Population figures used are the Census Bureau's estimates as of July 1, 1924; figures of expenditures, circulations, and branch libraries, furnished by the American Library Association or directly by the library]

Cities (ranked according to population)	Population (census estimate July 1, 1924)	Expenditures, 1924 or 1925 (exclusive of extraordinary expenses)	Per capita expenditures	Home circulation (volumes)	Expenditure per volume circulated	Per capita circulation (vol-umes)	Number of branches	Branches in separate buildings devoted exclusively to library purposes
New York City-----	6,015,504	\$2,227,351.94	\$0.370	17,610,181	\$0.126	2.93	94	74
New York Public Library <sup>1</sup> -----	3,264,363	1,225,354.21	.375	9,549,876	.128	2.93	46	44
Brooklyn-----	2,196,210	737,428.57	.336	6,083,870	.121	2.77	28	23
Queens-----	554,931	264,569.16	.477	1,976,435	.134	3.56	20	7
Chicago-----	2,942,605	1,377,741.26	.468	10,613,978	.130	3.61	46	5
Philadelphia-----	1,951,076	578,370.15	.296	4,221,143	.137	2.16	28	28
Detroit-----	<sup>2</sup> 1,398,850	942,288.19	.674	3,779,899	.249	2.70	17	17
Los Angeles-----	<sup>2</sup> 925,000	717,135.23	.775	5,050,022	.142	5.46	44	19
Cleveland-----	912,502	1,219,303.55	1.34	5,967,610	.204	6.54	56	18
St. Louis-----	812,698	462,081.18	.569	2,415,513	.191	2.97	12	6
Baltimore-----	784,938	317,221.52	.404	993,431	.319	1.27	25	24
Boston-----	776,783	845,335.40	1.09	3,132,194	.270	4.03	31	11
Pittsburgh-----	626,015	576,635.29	.921	2,309,404	.250	3.69	10	9
Old city-----		480,598.26		1,807,377			9	8
Allegheny-----		96,037.03		502,027			1	1
Milwaukee <sup>3</sup> -----	588,702	315,312.92	.536	3,163,619	.100	5.37	13	3
San Francisco-----	548,284	261,827.40	.478	2,157,707	.121	3.94	10	9
Buffalo-----	545,273	280,770.75	.515	2,232,652	.126	4.09	7	2
Cincinnati <sup>3</sup> -----	508,947	316,943.64	.623	2,067,269	.153	4.06	26	11
Washington-----	496,936	228,508.42	.465	1,092,533	.207	2.24	3	3
Minneapolis <sup>3</sup> -----	453,400	418,606.59	.923	2,264,611	.185	4.99	19	9
Newark-----	445,606	318,425.80	.715	1,159,398	.275	2.60	4	4
New Orleans-----	409,534	85,207.08	.208	610,728	.140	1.49	5	5
Kansas City-----	359,650	223,867.26	.622	1,399,706	.160	3.89	14	2
Indianapolis-----	351,073	315,692.62	.899	1,762,387	.179	5.02	19	12
Seattle-----	<sup>2</sup> 346,556	290,709.92	.839	2,152,585	.135	6.21	9	8
Rochester-----	325,211	156,325.23	.481	1,485,468	.105	4.67	10	3
Jersey City-----	312,157	195,388.43	.626	1,458,342	.134	4.57	9	8
Birmingham <sup>4</sup> -----	<sup>2</sup> 300,000	83,357.48	.278	560,180	.126	2.20	8	3
Portland <sup>3</sup> -----	298,904	292,567.10	.979	2,387,743	.123	7.99	18	13
Louisville <sup>3</sup> -----	297,237	150,376.48	.506	1,277,543	.118	4.30	14	9
Toledo-----	289,359	218,817.34	.750	1,244,671	.176	4.44	12	5
Denver-----	276,471	167,978.63	.608	1,385,999	.121	5.01	11	8
Columbus-----	268,209	57,562.25	.215	296,839	.194	1.11	0	0
Oakland-----	246,893	149,612.42	.606	1,031,182	.145	4.18	13	9
St. Paul-----	243,946	225,407.87	.924	1,447,571	.156	5.93	4	4
Providence-----	243,745	238,301.75	.978	877,135	.272	3.60	7	1
Atlanta-----	<sup>2</sup> 240,000	93,517.89	.390	639,624	.146	2.67	8	4
Omaha-----	208,025	90,398.25	.435	655,625	.138	3.15	4	2
Total and average-----	25,731,089	14,436,977.23	.633	91,004,492	.169	3.91	{ 610 17.94	348 10.24

<sup>1</sup> Circulation department only.

<sup>2</sup> Estimate by librarian; no estimate by Census Bureau.

<sup>3</sup> City and county.

<sup>4</sup> City and county exclusive of Bessemer and Fairfield which have separate library systems.

These annual tables have sometimes been criticized because they seem to disregard reference work and to assume that all of the library expenditures are devoted to circulation work. Such is not the case. In most public libraries circulation work and reference work run parallel and are fairly comparable in volume. Circulation work is everywhere measured in terms of definitely recorded figures; few libraries attempt to keep any figures showing volume of reference work. It is therefore believed that computations based on the circulation figures are rough but fairly accurate indices of the library's work. High expenditures per volume circulated usually indicate two things: (1) a better-paid staff and hence (2) a larger measure of expert reference work.

## REPORT OF TREASURER

[July 1, 1924-June 30, 1925]

### Receipts, desk fund:

Balance on hand, June 30, 1924.....	\$419.55
Fines—	
Issue department (central library).....	\$5,774.44
Juvenile department (central library).....	1,638.13
Industrial department (central library).....	\$41.54
Takoma Park branch.....	525.31
Southeastern branch.....	1,004.35
Mount Pleasant branch.....	55.54
Stations.....	137.21
Total.....	9,976.52
Duplicate collection.....	1,141.70
Reserves.....	145.21
Reissued cards.....	197.85
Books lost and injured.....	806.37
Catalogs.....	16.00
Sale of waste paper.....	7.40
Sale of books.....	51.90
Interest on account.....	6.00
Total.....	12,768.50

### Expenditures, desk fund:

Books.....	3,383.09
Services of assistants.....	5,471.43
Periodicals, subscriptions.....	1,225.47
Membership fees in learned societies.....	84.00
Reimbursing emergency fund.....	175.00
Reimbursing donation fund.....	12.00
Post cards and stamps for overdue notices, etc.....	570.00
Prints.....	11.59
Traveling expenses.....	272.37
Auditing accounts.....	20.00
Rebinding books (outside work).....	598.20
Premium on bond of treasurer.....	6.25
New die on notary seal.....	3.00
Magazine binders.....	176.86
Pine computers.....	11.00
Dodge car upkeep.....	287.98
Book lists.....	60.10
Change fund for Mount Pleasant branch.....	7.00
Printing.....	13.80
Miscellaneous.....	1.00
Total disbursements.....	12,390.14
Balance on hand June 30, 1925.....	378.36
	12,768.50

*Donation fund, including Henry Pastor memorial fund, Woman's Anthropological Society fund, and vending-machine fund*

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

## Receipts:

To balance on hand June 30, 1924-----	\$108.33
Vending-machine fund-----	55.70
Woman's Anthropological Society fund-----	60.00
Henry Pastor memorial fund-----	40.00
Chevy Chase station for books-----	47.24
G. H. Paine-----	21.20
Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association-----	64.31
Columbia Heights Citizens' Association-----	86.36
Unclaimed deposits-----	34.70
J. Franklin Jameson-----	5.62
Piney Branch Citizens' Association-----	21.33
Kalorama Citizens' Association-----	7.34
Total -----	<u>552.13</u>

## Expenditures:

Membership fees in learned societies-----	25.77
Periodical subscriptions-----	53.90
Books-----	91.84
Vending-machine supplies-----	72.70
Shelving in lecture hall-----	100.00
Transporting orchestra, Mount Pleasant opening-----	8.00
Mount Pleasant invitations-----	43.50
Postage on invitations-----	38.88
To balance on hand June 30, 1925-----	117.54
Total -----	<u>552.13</u>

## AUDIT BY FINANCE COMMITTEE OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

We, the finance committee of the board of library trustees, hereby certify that we have had the accounts of the treasurer of the board audited, so far as the same relate to the desk and the donation funds, including the Henry Pastor memorial fund, the Woman's Anthropological Society fund, and the vending-machine fund, receipts, and disbursements, and find that all the receipts have been collected and accounted for; that the disbursements are represented by canceled checks and vouchers, and that the same are correct. We also certify that the balances shown by the report of the treasurer correspond to the balances in bank.

C. J. BELL, *Chairman*,  
JOHN B. LARNER,  
BENJ. W. GUY,  
*Finance Committee.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1925.

This is to certify that I have audited the desk-fund and donation-fund accounts of the Public Library and find that there was on hand in the desk-fund account on the 1st day of July, 1924, the sum of \$419.55; that the receipts during the year ended June 30, 1925, amounted to the sum of \$12,348.95, and that the expenditures for the same period amounted to the sum of \$12,390.14, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer as of June 30, 1925, of \$378.36, which amount is shown to be on deposit in bank after allowance for outstanding checks.

I find that the balance on hand July 1, 1924, in the donation-fund account was \$108.33, and that the receipts during the year amounted to the sum of \$443.80, and that the balance on hand as of June 30, 1925, amounted to the sum of \$117.54.

Respectfully submitted.

A. S. VIPOND, *Auditor.*

*Summary of estimates, 1927*

[Compared with 1926 appropriation]

	1926		1927	
	Posi- tions	Amount	Posi- tions	Amount
Personal services:				
Present establishment.....	116	\$162,300	116	\$162,300
New positions, central library.....			14	17,520
Southeastern branch.....			1	1,500
Mount Pleasant branch.....			9	10,800
7 school branches.....			14	21,000
Total.....	116	162,300	154	\$213,120
Substitutes and temporary service.....		3,500		7,500
Extra services on Sundays and holidays.....		2,500		5,000
Books, periodicals, etc.:				
Present establishment.....		42,000		26,000
Stocking 7 school branches.....				24,000
Total.....				50,000
Binding.....		10,000		16,000
Maintenance:				
Present establishment.....		15,000		20,000
Arrears in equipment.....				10,000
7 school branches.....				1,550
Total.....				31,550
Equipment of school branches.....				8,700
Repairs and improvements to buildings and equipment:				
Repairs to old elevator.....				3,000
Additional elevator.....				7,000
Miscellaneous repairs and improvements.....				2,000
Total.....				12,000
Grand total.....		235,300		343,870

**AIMS OF FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1927-1931**

Repairs and improvements in buildings and equipment to meet neglect of years. Increases in staff to catch up with present demands, including the keeping of libraries open Wednesdays 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and to cope with proposed expansion.

Improvement and extension of advisory and reference service; resumption of monthly bulletin and printing of other reference helps.

Increases in number of separate branch buildings in other populous sections. Establishment of branches in certain public school buildings (white and colored) to serve less populous neighborhoods in conformity with school building program.

Estimates to include annual increases in staff, books, bindery fund, and maintenance to meet increases in work and also the following special items as indicated for each year:

**1926-27.** Additional personnel, main library and two older branches, to catch up with unmet demands, including large increase in book-buying work.

Additional personnel, Mount Pleasant branch, to open children's department.

Replacements of worn out equipment and repairs to buildings (no new equipment in years).

Seven branches in public school buildings; books, staff, maintenance, etc.

**1927-28.** Site for Northeast branch.

Seven branches in public school buildings; books, staff, maintenance, etc.



1928-29. Northeast branch <sup>a</sup> (\$100,000) ; books, staff, maintenance, etc.

1929-30. Site for Georgetown branch.

Seven branches in public school buildings; books, staff, maintenance, etc.

1930-31. Georgetown Branch <sup>a</sup> (\$75,000) ; books, staff, maintenance, etc.

Site for Connecticut Avenue branch, perhaps near Bureau of Standards.

*Five-year program, fiscal years 1927-1931*

	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Present establishment:					
Central, Takoma, Southeast, and Mount Pleasant (positions).....	140	151	161	170	173
Staff (including substitutes and Sunday service).....					
Books.....	\$204,620	\$220,580	\$232,840	\$247,300	\$252,600
Bindery.....	26,000	28,000	30,000	32,000	35,000
Maintenance.....	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000
Repairs and improvements to buildings and equipment.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total.....	122,000	120,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
New agencies:	288,620	295,580	310,840	328,300	337,600
Branches in separate buildings <sup>1</sup> —					
Sites.....		20,000		20,000	20,000
Staff.....			14,280	14,280	14,280
Books.....			20,000	2,500	2,500
Bindery.....				500	500
Maintenance.....			1,500	1,500	1,500
Repairs and improvements to buildings and equipment.....					
Branches in public school buildings— (1926-27, 7 branches, 14 assistants; 1927-28, 14 branches, 28 assistants; 1928-29, 14 branches, 28 assistants, 14 pages; 1929-30, 21 branches, 42 assistants, 14 pages; 1930-31, 21 branches, 49 assistants, 14 pages.)				250	500
Staff.....	21,000	42,000	54,600	75,600	86,100
Books <sup>2</sup> .....	24,000	27,500	7,000	31,000	10,500
Bindery <sup>3</sup> .....		1,050	2,100	2,100	3,150
Maintenance <sup>10</sup> .....	1,550	3,500	3,500	5,250	5,500
Original equipment.....	8,700	8,700		8,700	
Total.....	343,870	398,330	413,820	489,980	516,770
Estimate for increments <sup>11</sup> .....	6,960	16,200	26,940	38,880	52,200
Total sought through appropriations.....	350,830	414,530	440,760	528,860	568,970
Desk fund estimate.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Grand total.....	362,830	426,530	452,760	540,860	580,970
Population (census estimates).....	508,876	519,846	530,816	541,786	552,756
Per capita expenditure.....	\$0.71	\$0.82	\$0.85	\$0.99	\$1.05

<sup>1</sup> To meet arrears.

<sup>2</sup> Allowance of 1½ per cent for depreciation on property worth \$682,000.

<sup>3</sup> Buildings from Carnegie Corporation, perhaps.

<sup>4</sup> Northeast.

<sup>5</sup> Georgetown.

<sup>6</sup> Connecticut Avenue.

<sup>7</sup> 10 assistants for Northeast, 9 assistants for Georgetown.

<sup>8</sup> \$24,000 for basic collection for 7 branches; \$500 yearly added to each branch.

<sup>9</sup> \$150 yearly for each branch.

<sup>10</sup> \$250 a year, 1928-1930.

<sup>11</sup> Average of \$60 annually for each.

<sup>a</sup> This program assumes that the Carnegie Corporation will supply money for branch library buildings. This is by no means certain. If not, then congressional appropriations will be needed, exactly as in the case of school buildings.

